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1952

Annual Report.

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Plymouth PORT HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

REPORT OF THE DEPUTY PORT MEDICAL OFFICER,

Dr. G.B. CARTER.

This report is in the form and sequence prescribed for Annual Reports of Medical Officers of Port Health Authorities by the Ministry of Health Form Port 20, dated October, 1952.

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SECTION I - STAFF.

TABLE A.

Name of Officer.	Nature of appointment.	Date of appointment.	Qualifications.	Any other appointments held.
T. Peirson	Port Medical Officer.	5. 12. 32.	M.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.	Medical Officer of Health, City of Plymouth.
G.B. Carter	Deputy Port Medical Officer.	5. 7. 48.	M.B., D.P.H.	Deputy Medical Officer of Health, City of Plymouth.
H.B. Boucher	Part-time Port Medical Officer.	1. 5. 50.	M.B., F.R.C.S., D.T.M. & H.	Assistant Medical Officer of Health, City of Plymouth.
A.S. Kitt	Port Health & Food Inspector.	3. 2. 47.	Sanitary Inspector's Certificate. Meat & Other Foods Certificate.	-

Address and Telephone number of the Medical Officer of Health :

Port Health Office : Millbay Docks, Plymouth.
Tel. Plymouth 2821 Ext. 245 by day.
Tel Plymouth 61441 at night and week-end.
City Office : Seven Trees, Lipson Road, Plymouth.
Tel. Plymouth 61081 by day.
Tel Plymouth 61441 at night and week-end.

SECTION II - AMOUNT OF SHIPPING ENTERING THE DISTRICT DURING THE YEAR.

TABLE B.

Ships from	Number	Tonnage	Number inspected		Number of ships reported as having, or having had during the voyage, infectious disease on board.
			By the Medical Officer of Health.	By the Sanitary Inspector.	
Foreign Ports	642	1,747,171	139	469	9
Coastwise	1,109	578,348	4	1,017	-
Total.	1,751	2,325,519	143	1,486	9

SECTION III - CHARACTER OF SHIPPING AND TRADE DURING THE YEAR.

TABLE C.

Passenger Traffic.

Number of passengers INWARDS 11,341

Number of passengers OUTWARDS 2,772

The total number of passengers remaining on board passenger-carrying vessels entering the Port of Plymouth (exclusive of those shown above) was 38,378.

Cargo Traffic.

Principal IMPORTS

Foreign:

Fertilisers from Ghent, Rieme, Antwerp, and Hamburg
Basic Slag from Rouen and Terneuzen.
Phosphates from Sfax, Casablanca, Nantes, Antwerp, Ghent, Rouen, and Rieme.
Potash from Hamburg, Antwerp, and Bremen.

Potatoes from Treguier, Paimpol, and Lostudy.
Fresh Fruit from Holland, France, and Spain.
Preserved Meats from Holland.
General Foodstuffs from Holland.
Onions from Roscoff and Rotterdam.
Timber from Vancouver, Gothenburg, Kotka,
Mantyluoto, Hamburg, and Hamina.
Grain from Vancouver and Odessa.
Oyster Shells from Frederikssund.
Fuel Oil from Abadan, Trinidad, and Aruba.
Cement from Slite.
Slates from St. Malo and Dunkirk.

Coastal:

Coal from South Wales and North-East Ports.
Gas Oil from Avonmouth, Thameshaven, Swansea,
Hamble, Ellesmere Port, and Fawley.
Benzine from Southampton and Fawley.
Motor Spirit from Southampton and Fawley.
Fuel Oil from Portsmouth, Swansea, Grangemouth,
Hamble, and Southampton.
Kerosene from Fawley and Hamble.
Fertilisers from Middlesborough.
Cement and Asphalt from London.
China Clay from Fowey, Charlestown, and Par.
Grain from Avonmouth, Cowes, Newport (I.o.W.), and
King's Lynn.
Stone from Newlyn.
Potatoes from Belfast, Londonderry, Kilkeel,
and Dundrum.
Fish from Deep Sea Fishing Grounds.
Margarine, Peas, Soups, Cooking Fats, Sauces, Syrup,
Tinned Fruit, Flour, Jam, Biscuits, Macaroni,
Tapioca, Lentils, and Custard Powder from Liverpool.
Sauces, Flour, Peas, Margarine and Cooking Fats
from London.
Coffee, Tinned Vegetables, Cereals, Apples, Soups,
Tinned Milk, and Meat from Glasgow and Belfast.

Principal EXPORTS

Granite chippings and China Clay.

Principal Ports from which ships arrive:

Asia and Australasia.	Europe.	America.	Africa.
Adelaide	Amsterdam	Aruba	Arzew
Auckland	Antwerp	Baltimore	Beira
Calcutta	Archangel	Bermuda	Bona
Georgetown	Bergen	Boston	Cape Town
Melbourne	Boulogne	Buenos Aires	Casablanca
Port Pirie	Bordeaux	Cristobal	Ceuta
Rangoon	Bremen	Curacao	Funchal
Singapore	Bremerhaven	Georgetown (P.E.I.)	Mombasa
Wellington, N.Z.	Brest	Houston	Oran
	Calais	Montevideo	Ponta Delgada
	Cherbourg	New Westminster (B.C.)	Sfax
	Copenhagen	New York	Takoradi
	Cork	Newport (R.I.)	Tangier
	Danzig		
	Dublin		

Europe.	America.
Dunkirk	Paramaribo
Frederikssund	Philadelphia
Ghent	Port Limon
Gibraltar	St. John (N.B.)
Gothenburg	Trinidad
Guernsey	Valparaiso
Hamburg	Vancouver
Helsinki	Victoria (B.C.)
Huelva	
Jersey	
Kotka	
Le Havre	
Lisbon	
Malta	
Mantyluoto	
Odessa	
Paimpol	
Roscoff	
Rotterdam	
Rouen	
St. Malo	
Treguier	

SECTION IV - INLAND BARGE TRAFFIC.

There is no inland barge traffic at the Port.

SECTION V - WATER SUPPLY.

(a) The source of water supply for the Port, British Railway Docks, Cattedown, and Sutton Harbour is from Plymouth Corporation Water Department hydrants on the wharves.

(b) Shipping is supplied with water from either the hydrants on the wharves or from the water-boat "ENA". The water-boat supplies are taken from Corporation hydrants.

The tanks of the "ENA" were inspected periodically throughout the year, and samples of water taken were found to be satisfactory.

SECTION VI - PUBLIC HEALTH (SHIPS) REGULATIONS, 1952.

(1) List of Infected Areas. (Regulation 6).

A list of Seaports and Airports in which a confirmed or suspected quarantinable disease has occurred is supplied weekly by the Ministry of Health. Copies are typed and sent to the Chief Pilot, H.M. Customs, and to all the boarding Medical Officers.

(2) Radio Messages.
(Regulation 13)
(a) There are no arrangements for sending permission by radio for ships arriving from foreign ports to enter the district, except for foreign warships and Royal Naval Auxiliary vessels which are in radio communication with the Plymouth Naval Base, and report their state of health prior to entering the Port. Other vessels anchor in the Sound, which is a recognised mooring station, and are there boarded.

(Regulation 14 (1) (a) and(2).)
(b) Vessels landing passengers, and any vessels requiring the attention of the Port Medical Officer, usually wireless their time of arrival at the Port and the state of health on board to the Agents. The latter then inform the Port Health Authority, and, in the case of vessels landing passengers, give the time that the tender will be leaving the wharf to deal with the vessel anchored in the Sound. If there are any infectious conditions aboard, the vessel is required to give preliminary radio warning either to the Port Health Authority or to the local Agents in accordance with Regulation 14 of the Public Health (Ships) Regulations, 1952.

(3) Notifications otherwise than by radio. (Regulation 14 (1)(b))

Vessels entering the Port requiring the Port Medical Officer fly the appropriate flag and are boarded in the Sound by the Medical Officer and the Inspector, who go off in the Port Health Launch, which is prepared to land cases if necessary.
After office hours, information concerning ships entering the Port flying a signal for the Port Medical Officer is received from the Queen's Harbourmaster, H.M. Customs, and Royal Naval Authorities.

(4) Mooring Stations. (Regulations 22 to 30).

Jennycliffe Bay in Plymouth Sound is used as a mooring station in the case of vessels which intend entering the Docks. As the larger liners lie off in Cawsand Bay or just inside the Breakwater, the usual anchorage is regarded as a mooring station.

(5) Arrangements for -

(a) Hospital accommodation for infectious diseases (other than smallpox)

Cases of infectious disease landed from vessels are admitted to the Beacon Park Isolation Hospital, Plymouth. Cases suffering from Tuberculosis may be accommodated by arrangement at the Mount Gold Orthopaedic Hospital, Plymouth, if unfit to travel to their home address.

(b) Surveillance and follow up of contacts.

Where necessary, the names and intended destinations of passengers disembarking from a ship who are contacts of infectious disease are forwarded to the Medical Officers of Health in the appropriate districts.

(e) Cleansing and disinfection of ships, persons, clothing and other articles.

When cases of infectious disease are removed from ships in the motor launch "ARGUS" to hospital ashore, the quarters on board are disinfected with Formalin.

Clothing, bedding, etc., are conveyed to the Beacon Park Isolation Hospital for disinfection in the Washington-Lyons Steam Disinfector.

SECTION VII - SMALLPOX.

(1) Isolation Hospitals available.

The first case or cases would be admitted to the Smallpox Hospital, Liskeard, Cornwall (Telephone:Liskeard 2385), staffed from the Beacon Park Isolation Hospital, Plymouth (Telephone:Plymouth 4311 and 61437. Physician-Superintendent : Dr. D. F. Johnstone).

Should it appear likely that more extensive accommodation would be required, arrangements would be made for the Lee Mill Smallpox Hospital, at present used for convalescent orthopaedic cases, to be re-opened as a Smallpox Hospital.

(2) Arrangements for the transport of cases to hospital.

The launch "ARGUS" of the Plymouth Port Health Authority based at Millbay Docks, Plymouth (Telephone: Plymouth 2831 Ext. 245 by day and Plymouth 61441 at night and week-ends) is available to transport cases from ship to shore. The crew were re-vaccinated in December, 1952. Ambulances of the Plymouth City Council's Ambulance Service (Telephone: Plymouth 4101) are available to transport cases to hospital. Drivers and attendants who might be allotted to such duties were re-vaccinated in December, 1952.

(3) Smallpox Consultants.

Plymouth and Cornwall : Dr. D. F. Johnstone, The Isolation Hospital, Plymouth.
Telephone : Plymouth 4311, 61437 and 3358.

Devon and Cornwall : Dr. W. A. Lister, 7 The Crescent, Plymouth.
Telephone : Plymouth 5701 and Devonport 40.

Devon and Cornwall : Dr. C. Seward, 20 West Southern Hay, Exeter.
Telephone : Exeter 2110 and Exmouth 4120.

(4) Facilities for the Laboratory Diagnosis of Smallpox.

Materials for the collection of specimens from suspected cases are always available at the Port Health Office, Plymouth. Specimens would be forwarded to the Virus Reference Laboratory, Central Public Health Laboratory, Colindale Avenue, London N.W. 9.

SECTION VIII - VENEREAL DISEASE.

All ships coming into the Docks are boarded by the Port Medical Officer or Inspector, and where necessary, any information is supplied concerning venereal diseases. Pamphlets are provided to seamen setting out the times and days of the Venereal Disease Clinics at the South Devon and East Cornwall Hospital, Freedom Fields, Plymouth, together with directions showing the route from the Docks to the Clinic.

The days and hours of attendance for males are as follows:

Monday : 6 to 7.30 p.m.
Tuesday: 10 to 11.30 a.m.
Wednesday: 10.30 to 12 noon.
Thursday: 6 to 7.30 p.m.
Saturday: 6 to 7.30 p.m.

During the year, 36 British and 13 Foreign seamen were treated at the Venereal Diseases Clinic.

The Nationalities were as follows:-

British.....	36	French.....	1	Italian.....	1
American.....	1	German.....	1	Latvian.....	1
Danish.....	1	Greek.....	1	Maltese.....	2
Dutch.....	1	Indian.....	1	Norwegian.....	1
				Portuguese.....	1

SECTION IX - CASES OF NOTIFIABLE AND OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES ON SHIPS.

TABLE B.

Category	Disease	Number of cases during the year		Number of ships concerned
		Passengers	Crew	
Cases landed from ships from foreign ports.....	Mumps	1	–	1
	German Measles	1	–	1
	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1	–	1
	Tuberculosis	1	–	1
Cases which have occurred on ships from foreign ports but have been disposed of before arrival.....	Mumps	1	–	1
	Measles	1	–	1
	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1	1	2
	Pneumonia	1	–	1
	Malaria	2	–	1
	Whooping Cough	1	–	1
Cases landed from other ships.....	–	–	–	–

SECTION X - OBSERVATIONS ON THE OCCURRENCE OF MALARIA IN SHIPS.

There were no cases of malaria brought to notice in ships arriving at Plymouth during the year.

SECTION XI - MEASURES TAKEN AGAINST SHIPS INFECTED WITH OR SUSPECTED FOR PLAGUE.

No plague infected or suspected ships entered the Port during the year.

SECTION XII - MEASURES AGAINST RODENTS IN SHIPS FROM FOREIGN PORTS.

(1) All ships arriving at the various wharves are boarded by the Port Health Inspector, and enquiries made of the officers and crew as to evidence of rat infestation. Foreman Stevedores are also questioned as to the presence of rats. Where rat infestation is found, trapping or poisoning is carried out by the Rodent Operator.

(2) All rats caught are destroyed, and specimens are submitted to the City Bacteriologist for examination for evidence of plague. During the year, six rats were examined, with no evidence of plague infection.

(3) Deratting of ships is carried out by fumigation with hydrocyanic acid gas. These fumigations are carried out by private firms under the supervision of the Port Health Authority.

The names of Commercial Contractors who have carried out the fumigation of vessels at this Port are :

1. Fumigation Services, Ltd., Barking, Essex.
2. London Fumigation Co., London, E.C. 3.

(4) During routine inspection of vessels, the Port Health Inspector calls the attention of the responsible officials to any part requiring rat-proofing. When rat infestation is found, the owner is advised to substitute metal sheathing and expanded metal in place of wooden casings and sheathings round pipes, electric wires, etc., at a point where they pass through bulkheads or from one compartment to another, and to rat-proof provision storerooms and other compartments where necessary. In general, new vessels are found to be satisfactorily rat-proof.

TABLE L.

Rodents destroyed during the year in ships from foreign ports.

Category	Number
Black rats.....	27
Brown rats.....	-
Species not known.....	-
Sent for examination..	1
Infected with plague..	-

TABLE F.

Deratting Certificates and Deratting Exemption Certificates issued during the year for ships from foreign ports.

No. of Deratting Certificates issued						
After fumigation with		After trapping	After poisoning	Total	Number of Deratting Exemption Certificates issued	Total Certificates issued.
HCN	Other fumigant (state method)					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
-	-	-	-	-	25	25

Prevention of Damage by Rats Act, 1949. (application to Shipping) Order, 1951.

Under the above Regulations, 6 Rodent Control Certificates were issued to coastal vessels found free from infestation with rats and mice.

SECTION XIII - INSPECTION OF SHIPS FOR NUISANCES.

TABLE G.

Inspections and Notices.

Nature and number of Inspections		Notices served		Result of serving Notices.
		Statutory Notices	Other Notices	Complied with
British	1,180	-	7	5
Other Nations	306	-	10	6
Total	1,486	-	17	11

SECTION XIV - PUBLIC HEALTH (SHELL-FISH) REGULATIONS, 1934 and 1953.

Under the above Regulations, the following are prohibited areas for gathering mussels, cockles, winkles, limpets, and other shell-fish for human consumption by an order made in 1936 :

Hooe Lake.
The Hamoaze, including West Mud.
St. John's Lake.
Off Terpoint Institution.
Weston Mill Lake.
Off Rat's Island.
South of St. Germans River.
Off Saltash.
River Tamar and its tributaries.

Notice-boards are maintained in these areas warning persons that the taking of shell-fish for sale for human consumption is forbidden.

No formal action has been necessary under the Regulations.

All oysters from the Yealm Oyster Fisheries are, by a voluntary agreement, subjected to a cleansing process before sale.

SECTION XV - MEDICAL INSPECTION OF ALIENS.

(1) List of Medical Inspectors of Aliens holding Warrants of Appointment :

Dr. T. Peirson.
Dr. G.E. Carter.
Dr. T.H. Harrison.
Dr. N.R. Matheson.
Dr. H.E. Boucher.
Dr. L.R. Trethowan.
Dr. T.R.W. Forrest.

(2) List of other staff engaged on this work :

Nil.

(3) Organisation of work :

All ships carrying aliens are boarded by the Medical Officer during the course of duty under the Public Health (Ships) Regulations, 1952. At the same time, aliens are inspected as they pass before the Immigration Officer, and the Medical Officer is available for consultation as necessary with the Immigration Officer. The great majority of the work in connection with the Medical Inspection of Aliens is carried out by the Deputy Port Medical Officer and the Assistant Port Medical Officer, the remaining Officers performing occasional relief duties.

(4) Nature and amount of aliens traffic:

Much of the traffic is composed of incoming passengers from the United States of America, with a small number from Far Eastern Ports and the West Indies. Outgoing traffic is mainly composed of emigrants to Canada and Australia.

During the year, the number of incoming aliens was 7,063, and the number of outgoing aliens was 351.

(5) Accommodation for medical inspection and examination :

A room for medical examination is provided in the Port Health Office.

SECTION XVI - MISCELLANEOUS.

(a) Arrangements for the burial on shore of persons who have died on board ship from infectious disease:

Disposal of the dead is carried out under conditions prescribed by the Medical Officer of Health in accordance with the nature of the disease. The Public Mortuary is available to accommodate bodies if necessary. Cremation is advocated, and is available.

(b) Disposal of Cases landed at the Port

Infectious Diseases.

No major infectious disease occurred within the area of the Authority during 1952.

Cases landed at the Port :

1. 8th April. One American female passenger, suffering from Mumps, was landed from the S.S. "LIBERTE" and proceeded to London.

2. 19th April. One American male passenger, suffering from German Measles, was landed from the S.S. "ITALIA", and removed by rail to Gloucester.

3. 13th May. One British male passenger, suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, was landed from the M.V. "KENYA", and admitted to the Dreadnought Seamens' Hospital, London.

4. 19th June. One British male passenger, suffering from Tubercular Peritonitis, was landed from the M.V. "REINA DEL PACIFICO", and proceeded by rail to Bournemouth.

Cases of non-infectious disease were dealt with as follows :

1. 11th January. One British member of the crew of the S.S. "CLAN CUMMING", who died from multiple injuries, was landed and removed to the City Mortuary.

2. 4th February. One German member of the crew of the S.S. "FRIEDT MUTZENBECHER", who died from a fractured skull, was left on board and taken to Bremerhaven.

3. 14th February. One British passenger suffering from Pyrexia was landed from the S.S. "DURBAN CASTLE", and admitted to the South Devon and East Cornwall Hospital, Freedom Fields, Plymouth.

4. 14th February. One British passenger suffering from Parkinson's Disease was landed from the S.S. "DURBAN CASTLE", and removed to his home address at Newport, Mon.

5. 10th March. One British member of the crew from the S.S. "DENKADO", who died of heart failure, was removed to the City Mortuary.

6. 13th March. One British member of the crew of the S.S. "MELBOURNE STAR" was landed, suffering from jaundice, and removed to his home address at Looe, Cornwall.

7. 4th April. One American member of the crew of the S.S. "JOHN EVANS" was landed, suffering from a perforated ulcer, and admitted to the South Devon and East Cornwall Hospital, Freedom Fields, Plymouth.

8. 22nd April. One Yugoslavian member of the crew of the S.S. "KORCULA" was landed, suffering from Ulcers, and admitted to the South Devon and East Cornwall Hospital, Devonport.

9. 30th May. One American passenger, suffering from Tonsillitis, was landed from the S.S. "LIBERTE" and removed to Dowlais, South Wales.

10. 19th June. One British passenger, suffering from Tubereular Peritonitis, was landed from the M.V. "REINA DEL PACIFICO" and removed to his home address at Bournemouth.

11. 2nd August. One British member of the crew of the S.S. "SILVERSANDAL" was landed, suffering from a mutilated finger, and admitted to the South Devon and East Cornwall Hospital, Devonport.

12. 19th August. One American passenger, suffering from a perforated ulcer, was landed from the S.S. "LIBERTE" and admitted to the South Devon and East Cornwall Hospital, Greenbank, Plymouth.

13. 3rd September. One Canadian passenger, suffering from Acute Tonsillitis, was landed from the S.S. "LIBERTE" and removed to Wadebridge, Cornwall.

14. 3rd September. One British passenger, suffering from Asthma, was landed from the S.S. "LIBERTE" and removed by rail to his home address at East Ham, London.

15. 14th September. One French member of the crew of the Fishing Vessel S.S. "LA MAROTTE" was landed, suffering from Pleurisy, and admitted to the South Devon and East Cornwall Hospital, Freedom Fields, Plymouth.

16. 18th October. One German member of the crew of the S.S. "OSTFREUSZEN" was landed, suffering from Pleurisy, and admitted to the South Devon and East Cornwall Hospital, Greenbank, Plymouth.

17. 27th November. One British passenger, suffering from Dyspepsia, was landed from the S.S. "LIBERTE" and admitted to the South Devon and East Cornwall Hospital, Greenbank, Plymouth.

18. 23rd December. One British member of the crew of the tanker "WAVE PREMIER" who died on the vessel from heart failure, was landed and removed to the City Mortuary.

Most of the above cases were conveyed ashore in the launch "ARGUS". This launch is equipped with radio operating on the Local Authority's Ambulance Service wavelength, which was of great value in calling up ambulances to meet the launch at the quayside and in giving hospitals preliminary notice of the arrival of cases.

(e) Parrots (Prohibition of Import) Regulations, 1930.

No action was taken under the above Regulations before their revocation on 8th January, 1952.

(d) Rats destroyed in docks, quays, wharves, and warehouses.

	Number of rats
Black	63
Brown	310
Number examined	5
Number infected with Plague	-

(e) Food Inspection :

During the year, 295 vessels were dealt with under the Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1937 and 1948. There were 157 from foreign ports, and 138 coastwise.

The total amount of foodstuffs voluntarily surrendered and condemned as unsound, unwholesome, and unfit for human consumption consisted of :-

Manitoba Wheat	25 Tons	10 cwt.	0 qrs.	0 lbs.
Cheese		5 cwt.	1 qr.	23 lbs.
Beans		1 cwt.	1 qr.	0 lbs.
Rice			3 qrs.	16 lbs.
Macaroni			1 qr.	22 lbs.
Vermicelli			1 qr.	22 lbs.
Semolina				25 lbs.
Fruit (Bottled)				11½ lbs.
Grape Nuts			1 qr.	0 lbs.
Cocoa				27 lbs.
Various			1 qr.	21 lbs.
Total	25 Tons	19 cwt.	2 qrs.	27½ lbs.

No action was taken under the Public Health (Imported Milk) Regulations, 1926, and the Public Health (Preservatives, etc. in Food) Regulations, 1925 to 1940.

No samples of food were taken during the year.

(f) The following specimens were submitted to the City Bacteriologist for examination :-

Nature of Specimen	From	Examined for:	Result.
Drinking Water	Water-boat "ENA"	B. Coli	No B.Coli in 100 ml.
Sea Water	Plymouth Sound	B. Coli	180 B.Coli in 100 ml. B.Coli probably of faecal origin.
2 Black Rats	Victoria Wharves	Plague	No evidence of Plague
1 Black Rat	S. S. "SJOFNA"	Plague	No evidence of Plague
3 Black Rats	Western Counties Agricultural Association	Plague	No evidence of Plague

(a) Data destroyed in decks, quays, charges, and warehouses.

	Number of cuts
Black	63
Brown	310
Number examined	3
Number infected with plague	-

(b) Food Inspection :

During the year, 235 vessels were dealt with under the Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1937 and 1940. There were 132 from foreign parts, and 135 coastwise.

The total amount of foodstuffs voluntarily surrendered and condemned as unsound, unsholesome, and unfit for human consumption consisted of :-

Manitoba Wheat	23 Tons	10 cwt.	0 qrs.	0 lbs.
Cheese		3 cwt.	1 qr.	23 lbs.
Beans		1 cwt.	1 qr.	0 lbs.
Rice			3 qrs.	16 lbs.
Mazaroni			1 qr.	22 lbs.
Vermicelli			1 qr.	27 lbs.
Macaroni				23 lbs.
Grape Nuts			1 qr.	8 lbs.
Cocoa				27 lbs.
Various			1 qr.	27 lbs.
Total	23 Tons	19 cwt.	2 qrs.	214 lbs.

No action was taken under the Public Health (Imported Milk) Regulations, 1926, and the Public Health (Preservatives, etc. in Food) Regulations, 1925 to 1940.

No samples of food were taken during the year.

(k) The following specimens were submitted to the City Bacteriologist for examination :-

Nature of Specimen	From	Examined for:	Result.
Drinking Water	Water-Boat "SHA"	B. Coli	No B.Coli in 100 ml.
Sea Water	Plymouth Sound	B. Coli	180 B.Coli in 100 ml. B.Coli probably of faecal origin.
2 Black Rats	Victoria Wharves	Plague	No evidence of Plague
1 Black Rat	S. S. "SLOPNA"	Plague	No evidence of Plague
3 Black Rats	Western Hospital Warehouse	Plague	No evidence of Plague.